

KRIEMHILDE LINE BROKEN IN SECOND PHASE OF BATTLE

Attack Started October 4
Also Saw Clearing of
Argonne Forest

FOE'S RESERVE IN FURNACE

Germans Resist Advance Only by
Flinging Precious Troops in
Path of First Army

The gallant struggles of the various American divisions which jumped off in the initial attack of September 26, or of those which had replaced them in line, and the results achieved by them up to the morning of October 4, have now been outlined. Necessarily, in view of limitations of space and the magnitude of the forces engaged, this outline has been, and must continue to be, too brief to include many references to the numerous recorded deeds of individuals and of subsidiary units, which could give, in infinite variety, the lessons of actual warfare and the inspiring color of valor and self-sacrifice to a more detailed narration.

Nor has the progress of the battle in other parts of the arena of war during this same period been even mentioned. In a word, however, the battle was decided on October 1, the British in Palestine were in Damascus on the 2nd, while on the French front British and French troops entered St. Quentin on the 2nd, and the Americans followed to the British on the 3rd, the enemy everywhere retreating from long prepared positions before the advance of the victorious armies.

In the Champagne, the right flank of the Fourth French Army was, on the 3rd, beyond Binarville, at the edge of the Argonne, whence its front stretched west and northwest with Condé-Lez-Autry, Marvaux and Somme-Py well within the French lines, and Reims almost delivered from its four years' virtual investment by the enemy. Great and uninterrupted success was attending the Allied armies everywhere, because everywhere the enemy's diminishing forces were being constantly hammered by superior numbers.

After the Initial Lunge

On the American front the situation on the evening of October 3 was that at practically every point the impulse of the original attack had spent itself; the forces which had made that attack had either already reached or were rapidly approaching a state of physical exhaustion too complete for further aggressive action, while the problem of supply for such huge numbers of men and animals over the few available roads presented grave and constantly increasing embarrassments.

Moreover, the enemy had added to the number of opposing troops in the sector as greatly as was possible in view of the activities elsewhere. On the right and in the center, the American divisions had fought themselves forward to the front of the Kriemhilde-Stellung, the fourth German line of defense, made up not so much of connected trenches as of a multitude of deadly machine gun nests.

On the left, around the immensely strong bastion of the Argonne, the front was still held back in a sharp loop. It was evident that if further important progress was to be made a new and united effort must be put forth along the whole line.

The American drive of battle by divisions now stood, from the Meuse to the Argonne: 28th, 4th, 80th, 3rd, 32nd, 1st, 28th, 77th; that of the enemy within the same limits: XXXVIII, CXVIII, CXVIII, LIIRD Reserve, VII Guard, Iat Guard, LIITH and XLVth Reserve.

Best Chance in Center

The American divisions near the Meuse, fronting the German defenses and an enlarged front across the river, were in a hard position to make progress until their flanks should be relieved; those in the center, from the Meuse to the Argonne, had the best chance of piercing the Kriemhilde-Stellung, even though that line in their front was immensely strong at all points.

Orders were accordingly given for an attack on the entire army front, to be delivered at 5:30 o'clock on the morning of October 4, without artillery preparation, but under as dense a barrage as the available artillery could deliver.

The attack, involving all the divisions except the 33rd, which stood fast along the west side of the Meuse, and the 59th, which was engaged in the Argonne, was planned, but it attained no such sensational results as those of the September 26 attack. Ground was gained at some points where even slight progress was of great value; at others the assault was halted almost on its line of departure.

But, in the main, it shook the German defenses to some extent, and it presented the Americans with new points of vantage for continuing the slow but effective process of wearing out the enemy and tearing their way bit by bit through his resistance. The attack, which continued until November 1, through a period of nearly four weeks, during which time the front of attack was extended to the east of the Meuse, by the 59th and other divisions, resulted in breaking the Kriemhilde-Stellung nearly everywhere, and completely clearing the Argonne forest, the attendant advances being only from two to five kilometers on the right and center, but about ten kilometers in the Argonne. The period is distinctly marked as the second phase of the battle.

Attack on Bois-de-Fays

On the extreme right, the 33rd Division engaged in no general offensive movement until October 8, when it crossed the river and attacked the Bois-de-Fays, a small forest on the left bank of the Meuse, which was the last of the series of attacks on the right, which based like an outwork on the Fenne-Madeline center of resistance, lay about one-half a kilometer southwest of the Bois-de-Fays.

The forces that had reached the Bois-de-Fays

WALLY: HIS CARTOONS OF THE A.E.F.

The Judge Advocate has ruled that the profits from the sale of "Wally: His Cartoons of the A.E.F.," may not legally be turned over to THE STARS AND STRIPES Continuation Fund for the care of the A.E.F.'s 3,444 French War Orphans, as was the advertised intention. The profits must be turned in to the United States Treasury, under the decision.

Those persons who have purchased the book of cartoons expressly to increase the War Orphan Fund may, if they so desire, obtain their money back upon return of the book to any Field Agent of the paper. The sale of the book will be continued until the present edition is exhausted.

The volume contains 50 cartoons. All are printed from the original plates and are of the same size as when they appeared in THE STARS AND STRIPES. The price is five francs.

The books are on sale by Field Agents of THE STARS AND STRIPES and by Army canteens and French newscasters throughout the A.E.F. NO MAIL ORDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE STARS AND STRIPES.

Owing to liability of loss, members of the A.E.F. are urged to purchase books through the nearest agent. Mail orders will be filled at sender's risk by the French wholesalers. Address: MESSAGERIES DES JOURNAUX, HACHETTE & CIE, American Dept., 111 Rue Réaumur, Paris.

Orders placed in this manner must be accompanied by a remittance of SIX francs for each copy, the additional franc covering cost of wrapping and postage.

1,800 FREED P.W.'S FIND OUT HOW TO GET RICH QUICK

And on Top of That, Every Franc Means Two Marks

Eighteen hundred missionaries of the square deal were sent by the A.E.F. into Germany this week. They were German prisoners of war from the A.E.F. prison camp at St. Pierre Corps, near Tours, returned under the Geneva Convention. All the prisoners belonged to the German medical corps or its kindred services.

Each of them went back to Germany with

enough real money to buy krait and wieners

for many a month—or to start a revolution of

his own. The paymaster at the prison camp

paid each of them, including 56 officers, in full

for the whole time they have been captive at

the rate of pay their various ranks are en-

titled to in the German Army.

Oh, boy! Ach, du lieber! And each franc

they got will exchange for two marks at the

German border. Lethargic P.W.'s whose only

ambition in life had been to keep

supplied with cigarettes computed their wealth

and figured that they had been earning more

as prisoners than most of their officers had

ever drawn.

The payment to the Germans is provided

under the Geneva Convention governing the

rules of warfare, and was carried out on

schedule, although the paymasters were ob-

liged to rub liniment on their wrists and the

prevailing complexion among the orderlies who

watched the proceeding was a pale green. All

the prisoners were members of the German

medical corps or allied services. They are the

first P.W.'s to be sent back to Germany by

the A.E.F., although a large number of Alsat-

ian or Lorraine descent were freed a month

ago to return to their homes in the redeemed

provinces.

The prisoners left St. Pierre-Corps on

two special trains which were routed directly

through to Germany. Several Americans near

by rattled the bones seductively and made un-

complimentary remarks concerning regulations

against fraternization. It was generally con-

sidered unfortunate that Jesse James was

dead.

Q.M. PLAYS TRICK ON YANK STENOS

Typewriter Oil, Made in Ger-
many, Was Something Else

United States Quartermasters putting up a
skin game on the rest of the Army? Impossi-
ble! But they did.

A while ago there was an epidemic of gen-
eral gumminess among the typewriters of the
Fifth Service Park Unit, and a requisition
was put in for Q.M. for typewriter oil. In

the course of time there arrived a number of
small bottles, containing a fluid that looked
like oil, smelled like oil, felt like oil. There-
fore it was oil, figured the typists. They ap-
plied it as oil should be applied.

But it didn't act like oil. In the morning
it required a sledge hammer to move the
typewriter carriage and a jimmy to lift the
key. The mechanics tried and confessed
incapability. And the typewriters wouldn't
be running yet if a master hospital sergeant,
who is an expert of mechanics that he

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AMERICAN AIRMEN FELLED 755 PLANES, 71 BOCHE BALLOONS

Our Losses 357 and 34 Re-
spectively, According to
Official Records

LIBERTY ENGINE DOES BIT

Yankee Flyers, Like Doughboys,
Got First Taste of Warfare
in Toul Sector

This is the third in a series of ar-
ticles dealing with the activities of
the major branches of service in the
A.E.F. The work of the Signal Corps
will be summarized in next week's
issue.

The real achievements of the A.E.F. Air
Service have too long been darkened by the
shadows of an immense aerial navy of dreams
and magazine covers.

Like many other parts of the American
Army, the Air Service was just hitting its
stride when the Germans quit. It played
hide-and-go-seek with Jerry's air boats in the
Toul sector while it was stretching its feeble
wings in the spring of 1918. It had its first
in checking the drive for Paris and making
Chateau-Thierry a second Lexington.

It put its whole heart into the wiping out
of the St. Mihiel sector, with the result that
the First Army in that drive had under its
command the largest aerial concentration gath-
ered in any sector on the front at any time
during the war.

In those last days it screened the
gigantic massing of America's mightiest
Army as it gathered to shatter the enemy's
lines from the Argonne to the Meuse, and
when the signal came swept forward with the
men.

"On the Meuse, at St. Mihiel and in the
Argonne," says an official report of the Air
Service, "our air forces were pitted against
the best which Germany could throw against
us, and the results show that the enemy more
than met his match. Our pilots shot down
755 enemy planes and 71 enemy balloons, with
a total loss of only 357 machines and 34 bal-
loons."

When hostilities ceased on November 11,
1918, there had been assigned to the armies
taking part in the great final sweep of the
Germans from French soil 45 American air
squadrons, manned by 744 pilots, 457 ob-
servers, 23 aerial gunners and the necessary
complement of other soldiers. These squad-
rons had 740 airplanes, fully armed and
equipped.

Liberty Engine Fulfills Hope

Twelve of these squadrons were equipped
with machines made in America and with
the Liberty engine, which in actual service
fulfilled all that was claimed for it and proved
to be America's best single contribution to
war aviation. Their personnel, trained in our
own schools, as demonstrated in actual com-
bat, was second to none in the world for
aggressiveness and skill.

The history of their deeds in the American
Air Service, as history will know it, let "pro-
gram" rise and fall as they did. It scintil-
lates with examples of courage, quick wit and
resourcefulness. There are hundreds of stories
that might be told to illustrate them, but
there are two that seem most representative
of the kind of work these men did for the
Army.

One is just of how some pictures were
made of German territory under what might
be termed adverse circumstances; another the
account of how a cook-and-a-half saved
hundreds of doughboys from a death trap.

In the midst of the Argonne drive, we
found ourselves in need of pictures of a cer-
tain strip of German territory. On October
9 four of our own American-made Liberty
engines flew over the front. Several Americans
near by rattled the bones seductively and made un-

complimentary remarks concerning regulations
against fraternization. It was generally con-
sidered unfortunate that Jesse James was
dead.

The prisoners left St. Pierre-Corps on
two special trains which were routed directly
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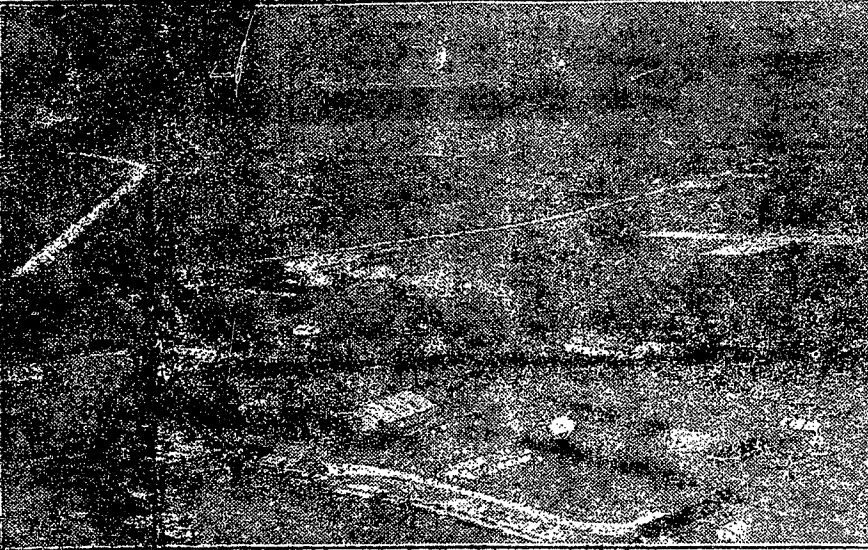
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ALONG THE AIR ROUTE INTO THE ARGONNE



Souilly Airdrome as Seen from an American Plane Over the Town That Was First Army Headquarters During the Fall Offensive

YANKS IN RUSSIA STILL FIGHTING IN BITTER COLD

Northern Front Active as
Ever; Bolsheviks Gain
in Numbers

Fighting continues on the Northern front.
With 11 o'clock of November 11 a dim day
today and peace for tomorrow on the lips of
the Conference and even the most permanent
K.P.'s in the Army of Occupation with their
eyes turned hopefully toward Hohenk, it may
be hard for the A.E.P. to realize that their
comrades are still under fire in Russia.

As a matter of fact, more than 4,800 Amer-
icans, flung across 400 miles of snow-bound
battleground in a bleak and frozen country of
marshes and snow-drifts larger than all of
France, are still engaging an ever increasing
Bolshevik army.

The record of the Russian expeditionary
forces is an epic of ice, snow, dark, discom-
fort, terrible cold and more terrible home-
sickness of the frozen North. Yet the latest
reports that come down from Archangel say
that the Yanks are strong in morale and that
both officers and men have performed "val-

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CANTEEN TRANSFER IN EFFECT TUESDAY

Step Will Shift 16,000 Ex-
changes Now Operated
by Y.M.C.A.

With only three days left in which to com-
plete the details of the transfer to the Army
of all Y.M.C.A. and other welfare organiza-

tions' canteens in the A.E.F., the Quartermaster Corps is practically ready to effect the
change on scheduled time—April 1.

Approximately 1,600 Y.M.C.A. huts and
exchanges will cease to operate as dry can-
teens next Monday night. Beginning Tuesday
the Army will run all dry canteens for the
A.E.F. The canteens will be operated along
the same lines as were those at the training
camps in the States. It will be the duty of
commanding officers of regiments and other
units to see that the canteens are properly
conducted and to furnish the enlisted person-
nel to operate them.

The Y.M.C.A. will continue to run wet can-
teens, where hot and cold drinks and cakes
will be sold. In its officers' clubs, hotels and
restaurants it will sell cigars, cigarettes, to-
bacco and chewing gum incidental to the busi-
ness conducted in those places. The Y.M.C.A.
now operates about 509 so-called wet can-
teens. It is probable most of the dry can-
teens will be converted into wet exchanges.

General Order No. 50, which provides the
method of the transfer of the canteen serv-
ices, states that authorized welfare societies
may continue and extend their lunch and
restaurant services provided their sales shall
be restricted to articles appropriate to such
services, including a limited amount of cigars,
cigarettes, tobacco and candy. In addition
camp exchanges may operate a lunch room
service. In all cases, prices of articles sold
shall conform to those fixed for similar ar-
ticles sold at Q.M. stores.

According to present plans, the Army can-
teens will be open at least during the noon
hour and from 6 to 9 p.m. of each week day,
and from 9 to 10 a.m. on Sundays. These
hours may be changed at the discretion of
divisional or area commanders. All sales will
be made without the formality of making out
bills and receipts. The canteens will be run
on a no-profit basis.

Operation of the Q.M. exchanges will be in
accordance with orders governing the sale of
substance stores by the Quartermaster Corps.
Q.M. stores may sell articles to authorized
camp exchanges, which may be established
with the approval of regimental commanders.
Company funds may be used to capitalize
camp exchanges or, if such funds are not
available, the regimental commander may, in
his judgment, authorize the raising of the
necessary money by subscription or other
legitimate means.

In every case except subscription at have parts
and such places as Le Mans, where troops
constantly are moving, the post exchanges will
be run by soldiers of the division or units
which the canteens serve. At places like Le
Mans it is considered likely that permanent
details not attached to moving organizations
will be assigned to the commissaries.

On January 25 an army of Reds that out-
numbered the Allies five to one—Americans
Continued on Page 3

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C.-IN-C. REVIEWS YANKS ON RHINE; BIDS GODSPEED

Homegoing Divisions Get
Last Inspections by
Gen. Pershing

HONOR MEDALS AWARDED

Doughboy Corporal and Marine
Private Among Recipients of
Congressional Badge

Bidding them godspeed, and adjuring each officer and enlisted man to carry out his future life at home with the same integrity of purpose as gallantly demonstrated on European battlefields, the Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces recently reviewed for the last time—for several divisions—the American combat units in Germany.

Owing to the visit of the King and Queen of the Belgians at Chaumont, General Pershing was compelled to exclude the 89th and 90th Divisions from his itinerary. They will in all probability be reviewed some time before they sail from a base port.

It was the first time in America's history that a great Yank army had been reviewed on the soil of a hostile European nation. The Commander-in-Chief began his work at Trier, where the 354th Infantry of the 89th Division passed in review. Later he inspected the great Goeben caserne, the hospitals, the flying field, the enlisted men's club at the Fest Hall. And at dinner later he complimented Col. C. S. Babcock, post commander of Trier, on the fine appearance of his troops.

From Trier the General swung straight into the bridgehead, inspecting first the 2nd Division, massed for review on the steep heights above Vallendar, a sleepy little ancient town near Coblenz. Following the inspection came the award of decorations, after which the General proceeded to Montauban, headquarters of the 1st Division, where he had lunch with Maj. Gen. E. F. McLaughlin, Jr., commander. In the evening he dined with Major General Dickman, commander of the Third Army, in Coblenz, and passed the night there.

The next day there were inspections on the historic Clemens Platz at Coblenz two battalions of the 4th Division, and the personnel of Army Headquarters and Army troops. The award of decorations was made in front of the old Kaiser's Palace, so-called, built at the time of the American Revolution for Clemens Wenceslaus, the last of the celebrated Electors of Trier, and occupied later by the Prince of Prussia (afterward Emperor William I) and by the Empress Augusta.

Medal of Honor Awarded

And here it was that a humble private in the Marines and a modest second lieutenant of Marines who had risen from the ranks only a short time ago, stood shoulder to shoulder with major generals and brigadier generals and colonels and received from the Commander-in-Chief the highest awards that it is in the power of the American nation to bestow. Congressional Medals of Honor. The recipients were 2nd Lieut. Louis Cukela of the Fifth Marines, in charge of the river patrol at Anderbach, and Private John J. Kelly of the Sixth Marines, now on his way home with his medal in his pocket, perhaps as it seemed to awe him so much when he pulled it out of its case later to show it to his comrades. It is doubtful if he will ever put it on. Lieutenant Cukela also wears the Croix de Guerre. In the afternoon he proceeded across the Bridge of Boats again, into the bridgehead, where he reviewed the 32nd Division at Rengsdorf, spending the night at Neuwied, a town on the Rhine below Coblenz, which serves as headquarters for the Third Corps.

The following day, which was Sunday, the troops of the Third Corps were inspected, after which the General proceeded to Altwies, headquarters of the 42nd Division. And there the Commander-in-Chief bid farewell to the troops of the famous Rainbow Division, comprising National Guardsmen of New York, Ohio, Alabama, Illinois, Minnesota and now of replacements from many other States in the Union as well.

The setting for this review was magnificent. The men were lined up in regimental formation on a great field of budding wheat into which their uniforms blended perfectly. Behind them flowed the Rhine, dominated by masses of heaped-up heights, their steep sides interlaced thickly with terraced vineyards.

165th Flag in Review

During the personal inspection of the 165th Infantry the General stopped before each man wearing a wound chevron, asking each man when and how he had sustained his wound, and whether he was fully recovered. Then, when he passed the famous regimental flag, and asked why the silken fabric was so tattered and faded, the color sergeant pointed proudly to the 52 silver rings attached to the staff and explained that they stood for the battles in which the 165th, earlier the 69th New York, had participated, beginning with Bull Run, and on through the Spanish-American war. He added that rings for the seven battles of the European war had not yet been attached, there being no more space on the staff. Color Sgt. William Sheehan was killed while bearing the flag on the Marne last summer.

Here, again, a humble doughboy, Cpl. Sidney Manning of Alabama, standing beside Brig. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, was the recipient of a Congressional Medal, and a warm handshake from not only the chief of the A.E.F., but General Dickman, Gen. Dennis E. Nolan of the Intelligence Section and Maj. Gen. C. A. F. Flieger, commander of the 42nd. The corporal, he it added, has been wounded three times, and received his award for rallying the decimated ranks of his company and taking and holding an important position on the Ourcq last August. His father, he said, had won medals fighting under the Stars and Bars of the Confederacy.

The next day General Pershing was back in Coblenz inspecting the evacuation hospitals, and in the afternoon he went to the huge aviation field near Weissenthurm to review the 3rd Division. Here, for the first time since he had entered the Army of Occupation, the general was able to stand in one spot and see every man on the level. Elsewhere he had been forced to climb hills or dip into depressions.

Marine Division in Line

There was a cold rain falling when the inspection started but the General did not let it interfere with his work. Up and down the line he went, scrutinizing closely, commending here, criticizing there, questioning those men bearing wound stripes. He took a good look at the machine gunners, the battalion which alone of all the units in the A.E.F. can declare that it fought the Germans in the streets of Chateau-Thierry; and then he mounted his horse and galloped away across the fields to the spot where the men were lined up. A total of 260-odd who have been honored with decorations in the Marine Division.

The next day, at Kierscheid and Bad Berlich, the A.E.F. commander wound up his work in the Third Army by reviewing the Fourth Corps and the 4th Division. At Bad Berlich he gave them the best and most heart-to-heart talk that had yet characterized any of his speeches in the Third Army. Following the review the decorations the general proceeded to Cochem, and thence by rail to Chaumont.

755 BOCHE PLANES BAG OF AMERICAN AVIATORS

Continued from Page 1

a clear mosaic of the territory required. For this gallant deed, in leading their formation across the line in the face of a far superior number of the enemy waiting to attack them, and fulfilling their mission to the minutest detail in the midst of an unequal air battle, the pilot and observer of the photographic machine were awarded the D.S.C.

On a mission over the lines just south of Buzancy, October 22, 1918, an observer and pilot reaching our Infantry signaled for it to show panels. In the meantime, while holding his very pistol, loaded with the six-star cartridge, over the side of his plane waiting for it to go off, having pulled the trigger without result, the observer spied a German machine gun nest in front of the advancing doughboys. He put his pistol in the rack of the cockpit and reached for his wireless key, but before he could use it, the cartridge exploded, throwing great balls of fire into the sides of the fuselage and setting the plane afire.

He snatched up the speaking tube and told the pilot to dive. With smoke pouring from the cockpit, the pilot pointed the ship to the ground with the motor going full. Fortunately the highly inflammable material of the airplane did not fully ignite, one ball of fire burned a hole through the bottom and fell out; another lodged in the wire and wood frame and burned itself out.

The Infantry was by this time nearing the place where the ambush of machine guns behind the bushes on the crest of the hill waited to mow them down. The observer turned to his wireless key, called the artillery, gave them the code location of the machine gun nest, and sent the command "Fire."

Under Triple Fire

Then he shouted into the speaking tube and told the pilot to dive and join in the fight. The bullets from the pilot's guns, the shells from the artillery and the bullets from the observer's two Lewis guns arrived among the Germans simultaneously. The Boches were annihilated.

Our air squadrons took part in 150 bombing raids and dropped over 275,000 pounds of explosives on the enemy. They flew 35,000 hours over the lines and took 18,000 pictures of enemy positions. On innumerable occasions they regulated the fire of our artillery, flew in contact with our advancing forces, and from a height of only a few yards from the ground machine-gunned and bombed enemy batteries, convoys and troops on the march.

The First American Observation Group, after a short period of service in the Toul sector, reported for duty with the First American Army Corps holding the front from a short distance west of Chateau-Thierry to Courchamp. This group occupied the air domain of Saints, some 55 kilometers behind the lines. It rendered splendid service, both during the checking of the German drive and in preparations for the counter-offensive of July 18. The staff was kept advised of every move behind the German lines, valuable pictures were secured and many artillery adjustments made.

When the Third Army Corps came into line on the Vesle in August, where the enemy had stopped and clung tenaciously to the heights north of the river, a group composed of one American and two French squadrons was furnished for its use. Our First Pursuit Group, after a preliminary service in the Toul sector, took the field in July as part of the Fifth French Army.

Great preparations were made for a campaign by air during the St. Mihiel drive. The French command, realizing the importance of the first projected American offensive, placed at the disposal of the American Army heavy aerial reinforcements. An observation group made up of French and American squadrons was assigned to each corps. Long day reconnaissance missions were to be taken care of by the 91st Aero Squadron.

French Regulated Artillery

The regulation of our artillery, which included several batteries of long range guns capable of pounding the Metz forts, was cared for by four French squadrons organized into a group for this purpose. The French Aerial Division, comprised of about 300 pursuit and 200 day bombardment planes, was placed under American command. Aside from our two squadrons with the British, all of the American pursuit planes were available.

During the days of intensive preparation, the massing of troops and material and placing of guns, our air forces with great cunning succeeded in shielding our own movements, at the same time keeping our command fully informed as to the enemy's, and all without drawing his suspicions by increased aerial activity.

Of the four days it took to wipe out the sector, September 12, 13, 14 and 15, there was only one good day for flying, the 14th. And yet our observation planes penetrated 60 kilometers within the enemy's lines in downpours of rain that prevented them from rising to a height of over 1,000 meters; our bombing pilots swooped low and made of the forced passages of enemy retreat avenues of fire; our machines charged with liaison between Infantry and Artillery did their work in a gale of wind and water.

At night, the British Independent Force and a French night bombardment group, including one Italian squadron, all receiving their orders from the American Army, made expeditions over Longuyon, Confans Metz-Sablons and other points along the railroad line which the Germans were using to bring up their reserves.

Screening Movements in Argonne

The principal work of our air forces at the front during the Argonne drive was the screening of movements during the period from September 14 to 26. The weather was also bad for the flyers during this offensive and it was necessary to confine photographs to most important points.

Some of the most brilliant work done by our airman however was during this time. On October 4 our day bombardment planes were sent to bomb Dun-sur-Meuse and Landres-St. Georges and succeeded in dropping a ton and a half of bombs on each objective.

The low-hanging clouds were filled with enemy pursuit planes and a group of 30 Fokkers and Pfalz planes swooped down on our formation. Our 96th Squadron being in the lead got the brunt of the attack. The formation closed in and held the enemy at a distance. Two other bombardment squadrons the 20th and the 11th attacked the enemy from the rear shooting down two of them.

A general fight ensued. At the hottest part of the battle 80 Spads of the American Second Pursuit Group arrived on schedule time. The enemy trapped vainly struggled to escape. When the smoke of battle cleared away 13 German planes lay shattered within a space of 1,000 feet on the ground. We lost one plane.

The work of American balloons at the front forms a bright chapter in aerial history. Of the 35 balloon companies in France at the time of the armistice with 446 officers and 6365 enlisted men 23 companies had been assigned to the Armies which were actively engaged on the front.

1,642 Balloon Ascensions

Our balloon personnel trained in the A.E.F. acquired itself in a highly creditable manner. They made 1,642 ascensions and were

in the air a total of 3,111 hours. They made 316 artillery adjustments, each comprising all the shots from one target; they reported 12,018 shell bursts; sighted 11,856 enemy planes; reported 2,649 enemy balloons; ascensions; enemy batteries 400 times; enemy traffic and railroads 1,113 times; and explosions and destructions 597 times.

American balloons were attacked by the enemy 89 occasions; 34 of them were burned during such attacks and nine others destroyed by shell fire. Our observers jumped from their baskets 116 times, and in no case did the parachute fail to open properly. One observer lost his life when pieces of his burning balloon fell on his descending parachute.

The actual accomplishment of the Air Service at the front was all the result of a much more tremendous accomplishment—not so spectacular, but infinitely necessary—in one of the most remarkable organizations ever put together—an organization that writers and 51,126 sprang from a little branch of the Signal Corps, with 65 officers and 1,110 men, to a service of the Army with 20,000 officers and 120,000 enlisted men.

Not half of the Air Service ever reached France or the A.E.F. There were in the Air Service in France 7,726 officers and 70,769 enlisted men. Of these 6,364 officers and 51,229 enlisted men were in France; 765 officers and 19,317 enlisted men in England, and the remainder were training and fighting in Italy. On November 11, 1918, the personnel of the Air Service in France was divided as follows: Zone of Advance, 24,512; S.O.S., 32,998; with the B.E.F. in France, 574; with the French, eight.

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Ten Per Cent Casualties

So far the Yanks have suffered ten per cent casualties, 432 men and 19 officers, but their sick rate is low, and despite the dark, the distance and the homeliness, the hospital report shows only 490 men.

Eight officers and 193 men have died of disease or been killed in action or by accident, and 19 officers and 433 men have been wounded.

Subtle, Insidious Appeal

It was a subtle, insidious appeal, and for a while it seemed the southern was overcom- ing the sense of duty that forbids fraternization with the enemy. But, however homelike the Yanks may have been, they did not lose their nerve. They ordered him away, with rifle shots, but contemptuously with stones.

Issoudun a World Beater

The A.E.F. had the largest flying school in the world at Issoudun, which grew from a mudhole to the most gigantic aviation training undertaking in the world. It separated aviation fields in active operation, covering 50 square miles in the heart of France. Its first class began October 24, 1917. One year from that date it housed 1,030 officers and 5,125 enlisted men, 1,022 planes, 560 of which were put to daily use, and numbered 150 barracks buildings and 91 hangars. During that year it sent out 1,751 fully trained men.

The two other most important training schools for the A.E.F. Air Service were at Tours and Clermont-Ferrand. Tours trained 555 observers and a large number of candidates in preliminary flying, as well as special classes in aerial gunnery, photographic, radio and medical research work. Clermont-Ferrand was our school for bombers, 447 of whom were completely trained here, among whose number were the personnel of our three bombing squadrons.

There remain two names that will forever be associated with America's air program in France: Romorantin, the cradle and grave of our own American-made machines, and Orly, where we nursed into healthy fighting trim practically all of the machines procured from our Allies.

Romorantin began to get ready to receive American planes January 17, 1918. The first plane arrived March 11, 1918, a red letter day for Romorantin, which, in the meantime, had become one of the most impressive accomplishments of the S.O.S., with its great machine shops, fabricating plants, storage warehouses, armament shops and hangars, balloon work shops and artificially drained flying field.

The total floor space of the buildings at Romorantin was 2,458,000 square feet. There were eight miles of highway and ten miles of railway in the camp itself. Here, before November 11, 1918, were received the 1,213 planes and 2,063 engines sent over the Atlantic. Here the planes were assembled and tested and completely equipped with the necessary armament, radio and photographic apparatus.

Only actually handled more machines than Romorantin, that of the 4,874 planes and 1,446 engines received from the French, the 258 airplanes and 36 engines received from the British, and the 19 planes and 150 engines received from the Italians. Only put the finishing touches on 8,244.

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NEW YORK AND EVERYWHERE

YANKS IN RUSSIA STILL FIGHTING IN BITTER COLD

Continued from Page 1

and Russians supported by Canadian artillery began an attack on our forces beyond Shenkursk. A thousand shells a day were poured into the defense, and finally the town to which the Allies had returned had to be evacuated, as it was all but surrounded. The Americans retired to a point which they have since held. Meanwhile the Bolshevik army has increased to some 45,000 men in the northern theater.

Other attacks on the Murman front have been beaten back and the railroad is strongly held. To the east, at Pinea, aggression has been stopped, but at this writing fighting is probably going on near the junction of the Vaga and the Dwina rivers.

Because of the deep drifts, the impassable marshes, the cold and the lack of communication, the fighting in Russia is unique in its character. The attacks are made along the railroads in a manner reminiscent of the Mexican fighting, or along the river. The fronts along the railroads are hardly greater than 60 yards the average width of a right of way. The attacking party sends out a patrol which engages the enemy patrol and then the main forces follow by train or boat. The Artillery moves forward on armored cars mounted with six-inch guns.

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A.E.F. AMUSEMENTS

Continued from Page 1

Statistically speaking, there are at present 134 soldier troupes in the Third Army, comprising 3,618 players and appearing in 281 towns. The average size of a company is 27 men, with five as the smallest. The aggregate number of performances given in February was 2,650.

Soldiers in the neighborhood of the St. Dizier forwarding station near Bar-le-Duc are studying art as interpreted by the half dozen German prisoner artists interned at that station. In the big Y.M.C.A. theater and center there the Heine prisoners recently completed the interior decoration of the place. They painted the scenery and drop curtains for the stage and loathed things up generally around the place.

The theater is just now booking some of the best shows in the A.E.F. circuit for several months. The first to appear will be the Italian troupe, Lee Abbott, division entertainment secretary, is making arrangements now to pick off all the big shows on their way east from Paris.

One of the most jazzy jazz bands that ever started a tickling in the feet of the A.E.F. is the one that has come to France from the ranks of our ambulance men with circuit in the Army. After a two months' tour of the French leave centers this band has made such a hit that it has been sternly ordered to continue playing in these parts for two months more.

From Bar-sur-Aube comes a copy of the First Army Headquarters Entertainment News, replete with six pages of amusement chronicle, the story of our ambulance men with circuit in the Army. After a two months' tour of the French leave centers this band has made such a hit that it has been sternly ordered to continue playing in these parts for two months more.

"Laughter Barrage" is the name of the musical comedy staged by the 36th Infantry, now playing the St. Nazaire circuit. In the cast are Richard Proctor, from the Fox Film Company; Sgt. Claude Bowers, late of Pantages, and Reminds and Exams, of the "Oh, Boy!" musical comedy. A 16-piece jazz band, led by

The Stars and Stripes

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FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1919.

THE DAY SHIFT

The small boy (so the story goes) had exhausted all his all-day-suckers but one, and was observing it thoughtfully when the inquisitive old gentleman came along.
"Why don't you eat it?" asked the inquisitive old gentleman.
"Oh," said the small boy, "I get more fun out of just thinking about eating it—and, anyhow, I tasted it and it's sour."
The small boy was wise beyond his years, and he also had the advantage of forewarning.

Stating a generalization, always a bold thing to do, realization seldom comes up to expectations. The first cigarette we smoke after swearing off for two weeks doesn't justify the amount of expectations we devoted to it. The first bicycle of our youth was found to be a fallible instrument subject to punctures and other complaints. The nectar of the gods itself, if obtainable at the leading cafes, would probably prove to be a liquid which left a bad headache the next morning. And so—we look forward to getting home. What does it mean?

Family, kisses, handclaps and tears—a bed with sheets, a bathroom, beefsteak (home style), apple pie, stiff collars and suspenders. And then—

Back to the old job, probably. Or another one like it. Eight o'clock to 12; 1 o'clock to 5.

Tedious? Well, yes, it does pall after a year of mud and marching, of danger and adventure, of cooties, exercise and open air. And it may make a man a little restless.

The worst of it is that a good many people see this restlessness. The alarmist, for instance, sees it.

"Unrest!" he shouts. "The boys aren't satisfied!"
"I'll fix it," says the reformer. "We'll appoint a committee and get an appropriation."

And he adds with astuteness: "It's their state of mind. We must prepare it for their home-coming."

It's a state of mind, all right—a perfectly natural reaction to a set of physical circumstances. And a little dose of time is about the only remedy for it.

PUBLIC INFORMATION?

In an article which sets forth the elaborate and extraordinarily successful propaganda work done by America for the undoing of the Germans, Brother George Creel, recently resigned chairman of the Committee on Public Information, feels obliged to heighten its importance by inducing the impression that it was no military victory which the Allied Armies achieved on November 11.

By way of a premise he says:
"On the day that the Germans signed the armistice, accepting defeat as overwhelming as their ambitions had been colossal, they had two million men under arms on the Western front alone. This army was well equipped with supplies and munitions, and behind it still stretched line after line almost impregnable by reason of natural strength and military science. . . . Nothing is more apparent than that a defensive warfare could have been waged for months, taking a tremendous toll in Allied and American lives."

The italics are ours. The facts are Mr. Creel's. They will be read with considerable surprise and amusement by Marshal Foch and members of the German High Command, to whom they may come as news.

HOW LONG WAS IT?

There is a popular superstition in the A.E.F. that the first comers to France have been here some 22 months. There is an even more popular superstition, held by all single-strippers, that they have been here for periods varying from six to nearly 12 months. Both are wrong. Every man in the A.E.F. has been here for ages and ages.
Not in the strict arithmetic of the calendar. Not in what he has suffered or failed to suffer. Not in the pangs of homesickness that are assailing him now harder than they ever did before in all his military or pre-military life.

Not in any or all of these things, but in the great things that have happened, the earth-shaking that has just ceased, the period the A.E.F. has lived through is a millennium. It can be read for exactly that if one will look forward a thousand years and picture to himself a contemporary 300-page history of the world. How much of it will be devoted to the period from 700 to 1100 A.D.? How much to the years 1815 to 1861? And how much to the tiny span from 1914 to 1918?

Four years, as the earth travels around the sun. But are they not likely to get rather more attention than the four years, say, from 1891 to 1895?

THE LEAVETAKING

There is always a touch of sadness, declared sage Dr. Samuel Johnson, about doing a thing for the last time. Only, he added, you have to be sure it is the last time.
There would be nothing noticeably sad, for instance, in the last meal with a mess-kit if demobilization came unexpectedly in the middle of the afternoon. But if a man knows beforehand that he is eating the last meal he will probably ever eat out of a messkit, that foolish something called sentiment will bob up into his throat and all but block the passage of the last army bean—even while he cusses and remarks that the last bucket of dishwater will probably be as

greasy as the first was, even though the water has been changed.

There will be several last things for the three-quarters of the A.E.F. that is left, just as there were for the one-quarter that is gone. The last day in France, for instance. And the last glimpse of France from the transport rail.

"I can't very well tell you what it was like to see the coastline slipping away behind me," writes one of the lucky 25 per cent. "I can't remember very well myself—I was in a daze for several hours after I got on the boat. But when I looked back, and remembered that the greatest bit of history in my life was going out of it, and remembered the good times I had had and the bad times, and the mud, and third class cars, and no class cars, and little boys that bummed cigarettes, and little girls that looked out in souls, just as they did around Camp here at home—well, I didn't say anything, but I wished them all good luck in my heart. And if there hadn't been so many fellows around me I should have saluted. I looked at the others, and I saw they felt the same way."

STINGLESS

The old order changeth. Nothing is so good but what it can be improved upon. Even the old Army standby ballads are not safe from refinement, though up to now even the most soft-boiled of the A.E.F. had never mentioned such a possibility.

For instance, on page 43 of the Y.M.C.A.'s recent publication, "Popular Songs of the A.E.F."—which, by the way, contains all the favorite O.D. lyrics from "Good Morning, Mr. Zip, Zip, Zip," to "God Save the King"—there appears a selection, the music of which appears familiar, albeit the words have a foreign ring:

Halt! Halt! the gangle's all here,
What the deuce do we care, what the deuce do we care,
Halt! Halt! we're full of cheer,
What the deuce do we care, Halt!

Next thing somebody will suggest that there might be room for reformation even in "Home, Boys, Home," or "You're in the Army Now," and more idols will be shattered.

But what the deuce do we care?

FREE FOR NOTHING

The recent decision to restrict free distribution by auxiliary societies will correct a peculiar evil which has grown up in the A.E.F. Our canteen service—our general source of supply of all necessities and extras which weren't forthcoming through the supply sergeant and his twin in philanthropy, the mess sergeant—has not been so satisfactory as it might have been in the past. This may have been gathered by any casual listener to any one of several million discussions on the subject in the last eighteen months.

In these discussions two factors were nearly always mentioned—high prices and the suggestion of an air of condescension at some of the places where extras were obtainable. The man who stood in line 15 minutes waiting an opportunity to spend half a day's pay for two packs of cigarettes, a cake of chocolate and a bar of soap felt that he had a right to be indignant. And the fact that the next day someone came around and said, "Here's a pack of cigarettes with the compliments of the American people," didn't mitigate the grouch.

None of the million and a quarter soldiers will ever have anything but grateful memories for those who passed out refreshments to the men as they went into the line and who waited with cigarettes and coffee for the exhausted and the wounded as they came out. And no buffeted casual who ever sought a kindly paymaster over France will forget the favors done for him.

But the fighting is over now. We're all getting paid with greater regularity, and we're among the best paid soldiers in the world (even if that isn't saying much). About all we can ask is a fair opportunity to buy what we want at a fair price. Most certainly we are not objects of charity.

LEST WE FORGET

Mrs. Gertrude Boetrom, of Santa Cruz, California, mother of an American killed in battle, has received a letter from the German soldier in whose arms he died. Written at Schaufenberg bei Aachen on October 13, the letter said:

I will communicate briefly the sad news that your son, Walter, fell in battle on the 2nd of October, 1918. I myself gave him assistance, but he fell asleep in my arms and was buried by German comrades in Wonn Wado, near the village of Tondel, Northern France. If it is possible for you to answer the letter, even if it is not until after the war, it would give me sincere pleasure.
With heartfelt sympathy for your fallen son, enclosing two letters and a photograph he left, from

Every once in a while something happens which, to the great annoyance of statisticians and propagandists, reminds us all that the late war was a mighty clash of peoples which, unfortunately, involved human beings.

THE POINT OF VIEW

The work of the Peace Conference will be strong and good in proportion as the statesmen work not for their own little hour, but recognize, rather, that their most important constituents are the generations—the countless generations—yet unborn.

Back in the States, that entertaining dean of American journalists, Henry Watterson, of Louisville, has just been chosen president of the new society to oppose the League of Nations. At the same time, Marse Henry is publishing on the side in The Saturday Evening Post a series of articles entitled "Looking Backward."

Can this be a coincidence?

A. B.

A great American university had 6,257 of its sons in the Army. It is a noble record. Here is their official tabulation:

Major general	1
Brigadier general	8
Colonel	35
Lieutenant colonel	49
Major	249
Captain	399
First lieutenant	1,234
Second lieutenant	1,236
Candidates	210
Non-coms, etc.	2,293

Discovered: A new name for a private.

The Army's Poets

ENDORSE AN APPEAL

In a letter to President Wilson, the Prince of Bosnia asks the President to watch over the interests of Bosnia and Herzegovina. He desires only the possession of his estate usurped by the Hapsburgs. He says that he is obliged to work in order to eat.—News Dispatch.

Wilson! Thou judge of all disputes
Within this world's arena
Take pity on a hungry prince
Who daily groweth leaner,
Ilim who was Prince of Bosnia
And of Herzegovina.

Ere Bosnia became a pawn
In war's colossal gambit
The Prince he had a cushy job.
As near as I can lamp it:
And work (that low and mental thing)—
He never did a dambit.

But read his piteous story in
The Paris New York Herald!
The haughty Hapsburg sits upon
The throne of his sick imperialism:
The Hohenzollern gets an edge
On beer the Bosnians bartered!

Wilson! Give ear to this appeal
And do not lightly flout it:
Hunt up a well-fed workless job
And give this grand old scout it:
And I'm a casual, too, so make
It two while you're about it.

Morris G. Bishop, 1st Lt., Inf.

THE TELEGRAM

Across the hunched and huddled sheafs of white
That shift and mill and flow
In lanky flatness through the cluttered room
There darts a yellow glow—

A small, dynamic square that waves and shrieks,
Demands attention, orderlies that rush,
Intimate, squelches, burning words and pins—
Departs, and leaves a vast and papered hush.
S. V. J.

SICK OF IT?

Sick of this feel of khaki,
Sick of my gun,
Sick of the sight of squads left and squads right—
We're never done.
Sick of the whole bloomin' army—
Generals down,
Want to walk west with my thumbs in my vest.
Back home in town

Want to get back to the girls
Kiss her again,
Hang up my hat in a neat little flat—
She can say when,
Sick of the smell of billets
Sick of the chow,
Want to quit France and put on long pants—
Want to go now

What's that! Mail! I got two letters!
Gimme 'em, quick!
From mother and dad: "If you're living we're glad."
Tell me to stick!
Another one, yes, from girlie!
What's it about?
"It's tough, but it's war, and you're worth waiting for."
Guess I'll snap out!

ODE TO MY RED CROSS GIRL

It isn't because your savor's pious
Are the sweetest I ever had;
It isn't because the light in your eyes
Has the power of making me glad;
It isn't because your purr of rest
Is filled with melodious cheer;
It isn't because your cats are the best
Of any we ever get here.
The reason I'll see you again and again—
Though I'm not quite so sure it will please—
But after each meal, when I say "Combin' it!"
Is the way that you say, "Swiss on dees,"
Howard A. Herty, Sgt. Maj., Inf.

"SMILER"

(Dedicated to the memory of Lawrence G. Yerges, fighting with the 26th Division, killed in action in October, 1918.)

They called him "Smiler" over there,
And who knew him knew him
Just what his sunshine meant to them
When days were black and nights aglow
With bombs that blew their works away
And men to bits. His smile was glad
In face of death—a snatch of heaven
Out there in hell where men went mad.

"He lost his life," the people say;
But we who knew him know
He lived his life, his friends, his work.
His hopes held by—the first to go—
He gave his all that we might be
As free to live and work and play
As the days before he died.
Why Christ ascended Calvary.

Where poppies grow his body lies,
But we who knew him know
Not guns of men nor fangs of beasts
Can ever destroy the living glow
Of love his smile spread long the path
Of the world who loved him
And basked awhile in sunshine rare
And learned to smile, though eyes were dim.
Charmie Seeds.

FRIEND STEVEDORE ON JAZZ BANDS

This military music from a military band
Sure sets the home folks prancing, and it gets an
(At least it did before I left the well-known U.S.A.
And things like that, I s'pose, ain't changed since I
got shipped away.)
But talk about your brass bands goin' nuts on soldier
tunes—
You ought to see these people here on Sunday after-
noons.
Come home from the country round, from church
and small café,
And when our Jazz Band hits the square, that mob
is here to stay!

I know back home they makes a fuss and thinks it's
mighty fine
To see a pile o' soldiers come a-bikin' down the line
With bands a-playin' martial airs and flags a-flyin'
free
And all the ranks a-linin' straight as far as they
can see;
But talk about your cheerin' mobs and folks that
cats parade—
These people here can trim our folks and give 'em
cards and spades!
They ain't been used to military music every day,
And when the Jazz Band hits the town they throw
their jobs away.

The same, I guess, holds good for all, in peace time
or in war.
This music sure can get a crowd that nothin' got
before.
You see, 'em quiet wild strikers with a well-
directed howl,
Well, just soak a crowd in music: you can lead 'em
by the nose.

With a battle hymn it's fightin', at the ballads it
will sing.
A lively waltz will make it dance, a dirge can make
it cry.
These people here are just the same as those we
left back there,
But they've had four years of fightin'—and no Jazz
Band in the square.

It goes the same with nations as it does with these
home mobs—
You feeds 'em peaceful music and they sticks to
peaceful jobs.
But got the Jazz Band started on some bloody hymn
of Hate,
Then Friend Nation gets to rompin' round and busts
it's peace!
The Kaiser was a man who loved them real disturbin'
tunes,
And now the gang that socked around on Sunday
is wond'rin' how they tell so hard for "Watchin' on
the Rhine."
When they might have had their Jazz Bands tunin'
up on "Auld Lang Syne."
G. O. S.

POST CARDS

I saw a white thing sticking out
Of his breast pocket. It might be
Something worth while, I thought, and so
I took it. It was post cards, three—
One of a woman, one of a
man, and one, beside a chair
"In uniform." The sort they take
back home at any county fair.
Take them and print them while you wait.
He had a pleasant smile, and looked
clean; decent, just the sort you meet
Running a little corner store,
Or carrying tools along the street.
I wish I hadn't shot so quick;
But I was pretty sure. You see,
He came close, yelling "Kamerad,"
And then he threw a bomb at me.
Ralph Euston, Col., 149th P.A.

AFTER US, THE TOURISTS!



LAST OF THE M.P.'s

SOMEWHERE in France rests the last of the 308th M.P.'s. Long years ago, when the world war was in progress, this fine body of Military Police left the United States for France. They did their duty faithfully and well, and when the war was over and their mission accomplished, they were left behind, due to some error in moving orders.

Their battalion number was changed a couple of times, so that no one would be able to find them. They continued to serve faithfully, until one after another passed away and was buried by his comrades; at last, only two of them remained, on the head of a hill in front of the Bourse de Commerce and the one on his beat around the Place de la République.

One day in the year of 1909, a retired general, while reading a book about the world-wide war, happened to think about the 308th M.P.'s and, after a long time, he discovered that the 308th M.P.'s had never left France. Having great influence at the Capitol, he finally obtained permission to send a Secret Service man to France and locate the M.P.'s.

He searched for months and months in every village in France, but could find no trace of them until, at last, he landed in Le Mans; leaving the station on a car bound for the center, and getting off at the Place de la République, stepping from the car, he saw a slight gladden his heart.

Near the monument he saw two very aged soldiers standing together; but they wore a strange-looking uniform, on the heads were battered campaign hats with a faded red ribbon around the crowns. Their uniforms were O.D., with wrapped leggings; the left sleeve of the blouse had a double row of gold chevrons from the cuff to the shoulder, and around the arm was a blue brassard with the letters M.P. in red. Each wore a web belt and leather holster in which was an old-fashioned Colt automatic pistol. Under the right arm each carried a sort of wooden club, well polished from long use. Their hair and beards were long and white, the beards reaching nearly to their waists.

Going up to the old veterans, the Secret Service man said: "Would you be so kind as to inform me whether you are members of the original 308th M.P.'s or where I could find them?" The old veterans stared at him for a moment and then said, "No compro." Being a good Secret Service agent and, therefore, able to speak French, he asked the same question in French. Both veterans answered in the affirmative. The agent then proceeded to tell them that he had been sent to France to find them and take them home, as he had the sailing orders and transportation for them.

The shock was too much for them, after waiting patiently for so many years. When it came it was more than they could stand, and, clasping each other in their arms, they sank to the ground, unconscious, and never recovered.

They were buried three days later with great ceremony and all military honor. The citizens of Le Mans erected a monument beside the one of Chanzy in the Place de la République and then went into mourning for a long time. Thus ended the career of a noble body of men who served their country faithfully, if not gloriously. Some day you may go to heaven and I should not be surprised if you found them on guard at the pearly gates waiting to look over your pass or credentials and stamp them; also to confiscate any extra cognac you may have taken with you to cheer you on your way and make a steep path easier to climb.
By ONE OF THEM.

TOUGH BUT TRUE

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES: Will you please answer the following:
Is a man who came to France as a member of a Regular Army division, saw action in two campaigns with it, and was then transferred to a classification depot, whence he was assigned to a detachment such as the one I am in (and which does not sport any divisional insignia), entitled to wear the insignia of his old division?

A. L. W.,
Junior Section,
Combat Officers' Depot.

[A man must be with his division to wear its insignia. If he is with a special unit he must wear insignia of that unit. If the unit has no insignia he is out of luck.—Editor.]

HEADLINES OF A YEAR AGO

From THE STARS AND STRIPES of March 29, 1918.

TAKE AS YOUR MASCOT A FRENCH WAR ORPHAN—Every Company, or Even Smaller Unit, in A.E.F. Has Chance to Adopt and Maintain Its Own Waif—Just Name Your Choice—500 Francs Will Support Child for Year—American Soldiers Can Play Godfather at Prodigious Outlay of Four Cents a Month Through Stars and Stripes Plan.

MORTALLY HURT, SERGEANT HELPS WOUNDED MATES—General Pershing Cables New York Family Personal Tribute—French Given New Cross—Major and Lieutenant Are Honored for Gallant Share in American Raid—22 More Win Decorations—Medical Department Well Represented in Second List of A.E.F. Heroes.

BALL GAME STAGED WITHIN RUN HANDED PROTEST—Nine Innings Despite Shrapnel Shower.

PIES AND DOUGHNUTS FOR MEN UNPROFITABLE—Army Provides for More Than Spiritual Comfort.

LIQUOR BATTLE HAS ALL SIDES IN FRANCE—Doughnuts, Pies, and Dips Struggle in Cobweb of Amendments.

TRIER, GERMANY

IT is snowing—just a few flakes to indicate the whirling currents of air, but not enough to blanket the ground—the biting kind that starts in at the tips of your ears and goes in. It is late—and after trying to draw my head between my shoulders I bend forward and hurry on. The hobnailed shoes make a rhythmic sound on the pavement that carries like a bell into the clear night. A few people are still about for life must go on, no matter what the circumstances.

On the left stands the Porta Nigra, massive structure of stone, erected as one of its outermost ramparts by the ancient military empire which at that time ruled the world, and has now long since gone its way. An American soldier walks through the gate, Frenchman in the familiar poilu blue comes the other way; they salute and pass. They are united by a mutual determination that a similar empire shall not again dominate the earth. Their meeting here is evidence of their success.

On the corner, more evidence, stands a military policeman in khaki—shining and wondering if his relief will be on time. A youth, wearing a round cap without a visor, slouches by, looking cold and hungry.

I cross a bridge under which the rapidly flowing Moselle, as it has done for ages, is hurrying its waters down to the Rhine. In a few minutes I pass the gate and enter the Maximilian Kaserne, where I am quartered—where my own father may have once been when he served his time under a spiked helmet.

Strange how fate places us on the checker-board of life.

HENRY A. RITTER,
Cpl., Adv. G.H.Q.

MOTHER'S OUTFIT

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES: I would thank you very much if you would inform me through your paper if it is forbidden for a mother to wear the insignia of the Army of Occupation on her arm to show that she has a son in the Army of Occupation; if it is not worn according to regulation.

W. C. S.

SOUNDS FAIR ENOUGH

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES: If any man in the A.E.F., having been transferred or sent to a hospital at any time, has never sent his forwarding address to his old organization, he would do well to do so at once. It would help him to get his letters and help us to get rid of them.

4th Division Mail Clerk.

OH, WE'RE GENEROUS!

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES: I read in your last issue what a hard time you boys had getting your paper started and putting it on its feet financially, so I thought you'd be glad to know that we fellows in the A.E.F. sure appreciate your efforts in our behalf.

Take in the single matter of candy, chocolate, cigarettes, cigars and jam, etc., which through the Q.M., the Y.M.C.A., and the Red Cross, you furnish us every week in the columns of THE STARS AND STRIPES. For instance, week before last you gave us, if I remember correctly, 4,500,000 pounds of candy (mostly stick candy and lemon drops, because soldiers seem to prefer that kind), 6,500,000 bars of chocolate, 60,500,000 cigarettes; and 1,300,000 pounds of jam, to say nothing of cigars and chewing gum. Of this great total for the whole A.E.F., my share for that week may be obtained by using 2,000,000 (the approximate number of members in the A.E.F.) as a division and allowing fractional parts of a million, the 500,000's, say, to be distributed, in addition, among the hard-working boys of the S.O.S. and the R.T.O.

By simple arithmetic, then, you will see that in one week alone I am indebted to THE STARS AND STRIPES for two pound boxes of candy, three bars (5-cent size, of course) of chocolate, three packages of cigarettes, and a one-half-pound can of jam.

For some reason, since I have been over here in France, I've had an awful craving for sweet stuff, but generally when I went into a store to buy some, the only kind I could get was that stuff the French call "chocolate finish." I like "The Stars and Stripes brand" fine; it's lots better, although the last I had tasted a little of printers' ink. I don't care so much for your lemon drops, they were made extra sour to suit the doughboys' taste, and I like mine sweet. To use a French phrase, "toot sweet."

It's a peculiar thing, though; some fellows are never satisfied. One of the fellows in our outfit complains that he didn't get enough, although he had as much stuff last week as I did. He thinks you ought to print those figures about the issue of candy and cigarettes, etc., to the A.E.F. in the same column as the pancake-baking contest, or else, if it wouldn't stir up more boxing bouts between chaplains, to change the name of your paper to the Christian Science Weekly.

However, you know, some guys will crab, no matter how much you do for them, especially if they see the men in the S.O.S., who really deserve it, getting more than they do. But I've got a better way, I think, of adjusting this little difficulty than either of the above. THE STARS AND STRIPES is at present a weekly. Now, why not make it a bi-weekly? You could then run the figures on the A.E.F.'s issue of candy, chocolate, cigarettes, cigars, jam, etc., twice a week instead of only once. The regular issues of those little extras, so unnecessary, but so dear to the members of the A.E.F., would thus be doubled, and everybody would be satisfied. Voila, Messieurs!

R. R. HOWE,
Cpl., Co. E, 316th Field Sig. Bn.

THANKS, LOOT

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES: Before leaving France I want to say "Good-bye and good luck" to THE STARS AND STRIPES. This seems only quite natural. Your little paper is something human; something one can shake hands with, slap on the back, borrow five francs from and offer to buy the drinks for.

And, strangely enough, this comes from a 2nd Lt.

DEFENDU

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES: Yesterday I saw a man wearing a divisional insignia on his sleeve and a small Army insignia on his overalls. Is this regulation? Inquire.

[Decidedly not. No man can serve two masters.—Editor.]

MISDEAL

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES: Speaking of dog-tag poker, how's my hand: 768,577.

CORLENT.

WE'RE STRONG FOR IT

EXTRACT FROM
NEW INFANTRY DRILL
REGULATIONS:—BY
THE USE OF COLORED
GLASSES, NIGHT CONDITIONS
MAY BE SIMULATED DURING
DAYLIGHT HOURS.

DON'T YOU NEVER
SALUTE OFFICERS?

OH SCUSE ME, I
THOUGHT YOU
WAS A STEVEDORE
OR SUMP'N'.

SAFETY
FOIST!

HE JUST
GOT PAID.

COCKNEY!

CHAMPA!

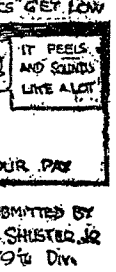
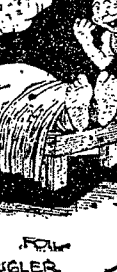
FOR THE CENSOR

THEY WOULD
IMPROVE THE M.P.'S
CONSIDERABLE

MY 'TRESS NIGHT JOBS
IS LONELY!

MERCY,
MADAME!

POOR SOLDIER!



A GREAT AID FOR NON-SALUTERS.

AS BLINDERS FOR PROMENADERS

THESE ARE A
GREAT HELP

HEY GARGON, GUY
ME SUMP'N' TO EAT.
I CAN'T READ THIS!

I SPARK
INGLISH, SAID

SHH!

FINE TO FOLLOW
THE DOUGLER

HE'LL NEVER
WAKE UP!

FOR ALL C.O.'S AND TOP-SERGEANTS AT INSPECTIONS

FOR ALL C.O.'S AND TOP-SERGEANTS AT INSPECTIONS

FOR ALL C.O.'S AND TOP-SERGEANTS AT INSPECTIONS

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FOR ALL C.O.'S AND TOP-SERGEANTS AT INSPECTIONS

—By WALLGREN

LENIENT RULES ON
A.E.F.'S CLOTHING

Returning Soldiers Not to
Be Deprived of Service
Chevrons

OFFICERS MAY KEEP COATS

Division Insignia Hold Good Even
for Casuals, War Department
Avers

Just what the members of the A.E.F. returning to the United States may wear and what they may not wear is made clear in a circular issued by the War Department under date of February 19.

Defining the spirit of liberality which will be applied to rules, the circular states: "It is neither the policy nor desire of the War Department to work a hardship by requiring abandonment of necessary articles of clothing or equipment which were purchased in good faith in time of urgent necessity. This principle will necessarily bring about a recognition of certain departures from the strict letter of the regulations; but, on the other hand, it does not condone many of the violations of regulations which are practiced at present."

Among the exceptions to regulations that are described are:

The wearing by officers of uniform coats, cut similar to the English tunic, with a long skirt, either with or without a long slit in the back, or with large bellows pockets. Officers about to be discharged will not be required to discard these coats, providing they are not so radically different as to be confused with the British uniform coat or the uniform coat of some other foreign army. Officers who expect to remain in the service will not have to discard the coats until they can reasonably do so without undue financial inconvenience to themselves.

Brass Buttons on Coats

Wearing of brass buttons on officers' uniform coats. Officers soon to be discharged will not be required to change these buttons. Those who have signified their intention of staying in the service will have to replace the buttons with regulation ones.

Wearing of different colored breeches of various cloths. Officers will be permitted to wear such breeches, so long as in color and cloth they are not of inconspicuous appearance.

Overcoats, boots, shoes and leggings. The circular says: "Provided the officer presents a creditable appearance and his uniform is easily recognizable as that of a commissioned officer of the United States, he will not be required to discard articles which will require immediate replacement. Any overcoat which has been worn and apparently authorized in any organization may be worn by those soon to be discharged. This includes overcoats with fur collars, leather coats, short mole-skin coats, trench coats, etc.

Spirals for Enlisted Men

Officers' leggings or boots will be of leather. Enlisted men will not be permitted to wear leather leggings or boots, but will wear spiral cloth puttees.

Overalls cap. This is authorized for overalls troops returning for demobilization or discharge, including convalescents or convalescents, officers and enlisted men.

Divisional, army corps or field army shoulder insignia. In general the rule will be that officers and enlisted men shall conform to the regulations of the organization of which they are a part, and are entitled to wear the divisional or other insignia which were authorized to wear in the A.E.F. whether they return with their organizations or separated from them, as casuals or otherwise. Officers and enlisted men who expect to remain in the service, such as the salute duty in the States must discard their shoulder insignia.

Sam Browne Must Go

Sam Browne belt. This will not be worn in the United States.

Wound and service chevrons and decorations. These may be worn under the same conditions under which they were officially awarded in the A.E.F., as they are a part of the uniform. The French shoulder cord, known as the fourragère, can only be worn by some of the members of two organizations, the 103rd Aerodrome Squadron and Sanitary Section 646. Citations are not sufficient authorization for wearing the fourragère. Such decorations as gold and silver stars on the sleeve, unauthorized medals, gold chevrons worn in various places and supposed to denote the wearer was a prisoner of war or for any other supposed reason, will not be permitted. Such decorations have never been authorized.

Red Chevron for Discharge

The circular points out that after an officer or enlisted man has been discharged, he is not subject to military regulations, although there are civil laws which prevent abuse of the uniform. The red chevron has been adopted to distinguish discharged men from those still in the service.

In conclusion, the circular says that the impersonating of officers and the wearing of uniforms by those not entitled to them should be prosecuted under an act passed by Congress on June 3, 1915, as they are a part of the uniform. The due bills will be turned in for collection to disbursing Q.M.'s, who will forward them to the Chief Q.M., A.E.F., and finally the American representative on the Permanent International Armistice Commission will hand them to the German Government for payment.

MONEY FOR EX-PRISONERS

American soldiers who were prisoners in German camps and for their labor were paid in due bills from the German Government will be able to transform those promises into real money, in spite of the lack of confidence which exists in Army circles about most German promises. The due bills will be turned in for collection to disbursing Q.M.'s, who will forward them to the Chief Q.M., A.E.F., and finally the American representative on the Permanent International Armistice Commission will hand them to the German Government for payment.

First Red X Girl: These Signal Corps boys are awful kidders.

Second Red X Girl: Yes, the other day I even saw one stringing some wires.

NICKNAMES MAY
FIND PLACE IN
HISTORY OF WAR

Most A. E. F. Divisions Have
Other Titles Besides
Official Numbers

Twenty-five of the divisions comprising the A.E.F. possess nicknames by which they are widely known and by which they will no doubt be designated by the war historian. The derivation of the divisions' nicknames and the reason for its official adoption by the unit is herewith given.

THIRD—MARNE DIVISION: Nickname conferred on unit by Maj. Gen. Joseph T. Dickman following its exploit on the Marne line opposite Chateau-Thierry.

FOURTH—IV DIVISION: Derived from insignia, a Roman numeral IV.

FIFTH—RED DIAMOND DIVISION: Two derivations of this unit's nickname are given. The first is as follows: "Diamond Dye—it never runs." The second derivation is quoted from a staff officer and states, "The 'Red Diamond' represents a well-known problem in bridge building—it is made up of two adjacent isosceles triangles, which make for the greatest strength."

TWENTY-SIXTH—YANKEE DIVISION: Derived from the fact that the unit was formed of New England National Guardsmen and applied because original Yankees came from New England.

TWENTY-SEVENTH—NEW YORK DIVISION: Derived from the fact that personnel of unit is from New York.

TWENTY-EIGHTH—KEYSTONE DIVISION: From the fact that unit was formed of men mostly from Pennsylvania, the "Keystone State." Derived from the fact that men comprising unit were drawn from both Northern and Southern States.

THIRTIETH—OLD HICKORY DIVISION: From the fact that unit was formed of men mostly from Kentucky, the "Old Hickory State." Derived from the fact that men comprising unit were drawn from both Northern and Southern States.

THIRTY-FIRST—SUNSHINE DIVISION: Inspired by favorable climatic conditions under which unit was formed.

THIRTY-SECOND—SUNSET DIVISION: From sunsets of Pacific Coast, section from which men forming unit were drawn.

THIRTY-THIRD—LIBERTY DIVISION: From the fact that the War Department decided to make the first National Guard division for service in France a representative American division. Nickname was applied before division was formed.

THIRTY-FOURTH—LIBERTY DIVISION: Nickname derived from unit's insignia, a miniature Statue of Liberty.

THIRTY-FIFTH—LIGHTNING DIVISION: Derived from the fact that unit was formed of men from the Blue Ridge mountains and is representative of the State of Virginia.

THIRTY-SIXTH—THE BLUE RIDGE BOYS: Derived from Blue Ridge mountains and is representative of the State of Virginia.

THIRTY-SEVENTH—WILDCAT DIVISION: Derived from the fact that unit was formed of men from the Blue Ridge mountains and is representative of the State of Virginia.

THIRTY-EIGHTH—CLOVERLEAF DIVISION: Adopted because the four-leaf clover is representative of the four States of Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois and North Dakota, from which enlisted men who formed unit were drawn, and is also conventionally the numerical designation of the division, with a loop for each State.

THIRTY-NINTH—WESTERN DIVISION: From the fact that unit was originally formed of enlisted men from States in the Middle West.

THIRTY-FIRST—WILD WEST DIVISION: Nickname derived from the fact that officers and men came from eight Western States.

NINETY-SECOND—BUFFALO DIVISION: From Indian wars. Buffalo, the animal the negro was called upon to aid in suppressing Indian uprisings. The Redskin, learning to respect the negro as soldiers, nicknamed them "Buffaloes." Title is inherited from the 367th Regiment incorporated in division.

FIRST ARMY? YES,
IT'S STILL WITH US

Watch on the Seine Not So
Much in Public Eye as
Rhineland

SMALL TOWN STUFF GOES

It Has To in the 80th Division,
With Chatillon as Metropolis
of Billeting Area

"While everybody's talkin' so much about the watch on the Rhine, why doesn't somebody say something about the watch on the Seine?"

Walls the First Army, now going through its paces in the non-exciting atmosphere of eastern France. Billed in little towns, for the most part, where the greatest native thrill is an occasional dog fight, the First Army, so often occupying the headlines in the days before November 11, is now busy minding its knitting—that and getting ready to go home.

Take the 80th Division, for instance, which will be one of the first divisions of the First Army to go home. It is inhabiting such metropolitan centers as Oulincro, Cruzy, Pimelles, St. Vienne, Paey, Gigny, Jully, Ravieres, Etai and a lot of other places. There has to be a lot of other places, because the majority of the villages are too small to house more than 175 or 200 men. The nearest "big" town to the area is Chatillon-sur-Seine.

Sixteen kilometers separate Baint, a town containing somewhere in the neighborhood of 25 houses, from Cruzy, which must have 40 or maybe even 50. And as Baint is the home of the Third Battalion of the 21st Infantry, and Cruzy is that of the 21st Infantry, it means that the Third Battalion has to make a day's march if it wants to go to headquarters to play baseball, or get inspected or bawl out the regimental mail orderly, or do anything else that adds to the gaiety of armies.

There's plenty to do to occupy the time, even if Jolly, Gigny, Paey, et al offer few forms of recreation in themselves. The Army manages to keep the men busy—the Army has the habit of doing—with everything from squads engaging in tactical problems and divisional maneuvers.

Just now the chief stunt is a series of "Homeward Bound" celebrations, given in turn in the various camps by the various units—sort of a military Chautauqua, plus athletics. They're really big athletic meets with boxing, wrestling, baseball, basketball, track and football, and then music and vaudeville in the evening on any sort of a stage that can be improvised. The average attendance is 10,000 despite the long distances separating the units.

And homeward bound is right; they're going home. In the line of fashions, property slips are now strictly in vogue among the members of the 80th. Long neglected, they have at last come into their own. Though all too familiar with the vagaries of orders back to the States, the latest dope in camp, sub-

stantiated by the proper authorities, is that the 80th will move into the Le Mans area on March 30. They hope that their stay there will be brief, for the paper work is completed, the property inspected and the division ready to get under way at any time, for any destination—base ports preferred.

Meanwhile, the pursuit of learning has by no means been neglected. In fact, there are now some 2,000 men attending the 49 schools established in the 49 towns within the divisional area, in addition to 300 men attending French and British universities. Attendance at the schools within the division is compulsory for all illiterates, of whom there were several months ago a fair percentage. Now there is not a man who cannot write his own name, at least. And if you can sign a pay roll, it means a great step forward.

The courses include English, English literature, French, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, mechanical drawing and American and European history. Every regiment has a regimental school officer and every town a post school officer.

Finally, the 80th points with pride to one surprising fact. During the old war time days, which a few of us vaguely remember and frequently talk about, there were assigned to the division about 900 replacement troops. Several weeks ago an opportunity was given to these men to return to their old organizations, but only about 100 availed themselves of it, although they knew that their former units would sail for home before the 80th. Most of them stuck, preferring to stay with the division with which they fought, even if they did have to remain longer.

The division contends that that's some morale.

TRY IT YOURSELF

First S.O.S. Toiler: Of course, the penance aren't any of my private business, but—

Second S.O.S. Toiler: But what?

First S.O.S. Toiler: Well, I hope there's a clause in the treaty giving Tours back to the French.

TRY IT YOURSELF

And when I says, 'I ain't got any pass; I lost it,' the M.P. smiles and gives me a pat on the back and says, 'Well, it's all right this time, Jack, but don't let it happen again!'

The doctor paused before his cot.

"One of our saddest cases," he remarked, "thinks he's in the Army of Heaven."

TRY IT YOURSELF

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TRY IT YOURSELF

TRY IT YOURSELF

KEEPING THE BRIDGEHEAD WATCH

It is an insignificant white house, two-storied, in an insignificant Coblenz street, and two Yanks with fixed bayonets patrol up and down in front of it. You ask them what they're guarding.

"German military headquarters," is the reply.

A far cry from the magnificent four-storied stone pile dominating the whole Rhine esplanade just above the Bridge of Boats that was formerly German military headquarters for the Rhineland provinces, and is now occupied by Americans.

Castle Stolzenfels, the battlemented old pile on the Rhine above Coblenz, which used to be the property of the ex-kaiser, continues to be a very popular Mecca for O.D. tourists on leave in the bridgehead city.

The top of the tower, all that is left of an ancient castle which occupied the site in the 13th century, rises about 500 feet above the Rhine. And the Yanks take great pleasure in the view from the turret and in prom- enading through the beautifully furnished rooms. The floors are of polished and waxed hardwood, the design being different in each room.

Do the bells mark the floors? Not on your life; for just outside the castle there is a huge heap of felt sandals, a pair of which each man must don before he enters.

Five snappy little British sub chasers came shooting down the Rhine recently, passed through the pontoon bridge and under the shadow of Ehrenbreitstein. And up the Rhine came an American patrol boat, a big American flag training astern. The British tars lined up along the rail just as the two boats passed the big German fortress, and saluted as only British jack tars can salute. And the American Marines, lined up on their

AND POSSIBLY BORDEAUX

First S.O.S. Toiler: Of course, the penance aren't any of my private business, but—

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'Ever-Ready' Safety Razors
and 'Ever-Ready' "Radio

26TH NOW ON WAY TO SWAP ANCIENT MAINE FOR ITS OWN

Departing Division Will
Down East Homestead
to Le Mans

91ST OUT, 80TH COMING IN

28th Settles in Forwarding Camp;
35th and 77th Soon to Clear
Embarkation Area

When springtime came to ancient Maine last week it found the 26th Division—the Yankee Division—marching toward New England, marching toward home.

After six weeks in a land that always looked as if a deluge had just left it—the country of the Sarthe in the Le Mans embarkation area—the men of the 26th took to the roads on days when the sunshone longer than minutes, and they marched to the trains that were to take them to Brest with all the accompaniments of spring.

There were flowers in gardens that had been dreary all winter, and orchard trees were full blown with blossoms; and it all looked lasting, though more clouds, more drizzling rain, a winter kick-back, might be waiting just beyond the horizon. Shaking off their winter stiffness, the men of the 26th marched as if Boston were just around the bend in the road up ahead.

For six weeks the 26th Division had been hibernating in a dozen villages scattered between woods and fields in the countryside to the south of Le Mans. In economy were the division headquarters. Yankees, in name and fact, New England soldiers were living in Parisine Le-Polins, Cerans-Roulletot, Yverle-Polins, Grand Luce, Pontvallain, Manstigne and Requeil—little villages which have memories of more than a thousand years of war.

Soldiers No Novelty There

The coming of the Yankees was only an incident in the great pageantry of history that had been unfolding through the centuries in old Maine. The Gauls had contended there first. The river Sarthe had long been splashed by Roman legions; the Kings of England had sent armies to these hills and valleys during four centuries of a struggle to maintain their mastery over their continental possessions; the wars of the counts of Maine and Anjou and Normandy had seldom left the country at rest.

But the coming of the Yankees was more than an incident in the daily lives of the villages on the banks of the little streams. And now that the New Englanders were going home, there were being enacted little scenes in the ending drama of this war which were deep founded in human nature and human sympathies.

The Americans had been living by twos and fours in the stone houses that were the homes of French families.

There were little dinners served after mess hours that strengthened friendships all round. And on the other hand, there was a new platitude of chocolate and strange candies in the villages that will be talked of in times to come. There were cantons in the front yards of village churches, and the schoolmasters of that whole district were facing the new problem of chewing gum.

So it happened that when it came time for the Yankees to leave, the villagers stood in groups watching their guests strap on packs, and waited until the columns swung out of sight down the roads. At the sidings where the trains stood, veterans of that first winter of 1917-18, men who had fought in the Vosges and on the Chemin des Dames, at Verdun, at St. Mihiel, in the Argonne, talked over the incidents of their leaving.

"Why, they came out and cried like babies when I left," said one tall doughboy.

New England Home in France

The Yankee Division left behind it in Le Mans a permanent memorial, a vast hut with 15,000 feet of floor space, so built, with a large fireplace and other features, that when fully decorated it will represent a real New England home. The building stands on the Place des Jacobins, the large square adjacent to the cathedral, and faced by the municipal theater and the sunken garden, which was once an arena where Roman gladiators trained. The hut, known officially as the York Harbor YD Hut, will be used by American soldiers as long as troops pass through the embarkation center. It will be operated by the Y.M.C.A. At the dedication of the hut, March 22, Maj. Gen. George W. Bead, commanding the embarkation center, announced the purpose to lease the building to the people of Le Mans "as a token of cordial friendship."

The hut takes its name from a fund subscribed by the people of York Harbor. Mrs. Grace Thompson was sent to France to provide for the erection of the memorial to the New England troops. As the New England Division was preparing for its return to the United States speedy plans were necessary to enable it to be present when its own building was completed.

Maj. Gen. Harry C. Hale, commanding the 26th Division, gave the order. By the usual military channels, Col. William H. Dolan, Capt. Horace Landon, Lieut. R. B. Swain and Sergeant Norris took up the task, the actual setting up operation starting when 75 men from Company B, 101st Engineers, began working on the structure 24 hours after General Hale had given the word. In just 33 working hours the hut was completed.

Fireplace to Be Added

At the dedication the building waited only final decorations. A large stone fireplace will be the first added feature. Easy chairs and latticed doorways will be provided. The roof lines will be broken by bracket work. The cafe will have a specially decorated ceiling. Truly subdued colors will be used inside and out, the walls to bear regimental insignia of the Yankee Division. The six trustees supporting the roof of the theater will each contain the shield of one of the New England States.

While the 26th Division was leaving the Le Mans area the 28th Division was getting settled in the forwarding camp, preparatory to moving for the coast, and preparations were being made to receive the 80th Division, which is to begin arriving about April 1. The 91st Division was clear of the Le Mans area last week.

The Le Mans area for some weeks past has held somewhat more than 100,000 troops, and it is expected that the area population will not be greatly increased from now on, as the adoption of new regulations will permit many divisions to go direct from their winter quarters to the embarkation ports.

The next division to leave the area will be the 75th, which will start moving for St. Nazaire about April 1. It is expected to take about 11 days to clear the area. The 77th Division is to move from the area to St. Nazaire and Brest the last half of April. The 35th is billeted in the Montfort area, the 77th in Sables and the towns surrounding.

The building of the York Harbor YD Hut is only one of the new provisions made for the care of the new divisions. The whole of the Promenade des Jacobins, adjacent to the square, is being filled with new barracks. A big restaurant has just been put into operation. Meals are served on the cafeteria plan. A detachment of soldiers is charged to the Senior Chaplain's office is operating the hut.

The Y.M.C.A. has been operating a special rolling canteen service for troops quartered in the village through the Le Mans area. There are no permanent canteens, the trucks make stops at hours posted on a schedule. Hot chocolate, biscuits and other things are served.

KRIEMHILDE LINE BROKEN IN SECOND PHASE OF MEUSE-ARGONNE BATTLE

(Continued from Page 1)

Forêt were, therefore, drawn back about a kilometer and the line consolidated in the ravine, or Foud-de-Ville aux Bois, on the north edge of the Bois-de-Fays, with the 39th Infantry protecting both flanks of the salient thus formed; on the right, to the Bois-de-Brioules, where it connected with the 47th Infantry of its own division; on the left, to the southern edge of the Bois-de-Ognes, where it had liaison with the 80th Division.

The position was obviously a dangerous one, and, although the 80th Division finally took the Bois-de-Ognes on the 5th, after desperate fighting, the salient of the Bois-de-Fays was still pronounced, and the Germans made several violent counterattacks to recapture it between October 5 and 9.

Brioules village and the trenches south of it, too strong to be taken by direct assault, still stood, and the plan was to turn them by pushing through the Kriemhilde-Stellung further west. Late on the afternoon of the 9th, the 30th Infantry, being in the front line in the Foud-de-Ville aux Bois, another attack was launched, in conjunction with the 80th Division.

The underbrush in front was very dense and it had, moreover, been saturated with gas by the Germans, obliging the advancing troops to wear their masks. Suffering from their difficulties and under heavy fire, the units became separated in the twilight and the attack was totally repulsed.

Undismayed, next morning the same troops, with those of the 5th Corps divisions further to the left, resumed the attack behind a barrage, and at noon were through the small woods north of the Brioules-Cunel road. In the afternoon they once more reached the Bois-de-Fort, only to find it again impossible to hold, and dropped back to the small woods for the night.

Patrols on Crest of Hill 299

Pushing on, however, with grim determination during the 11th, they finally conquered the Bois-de-Fort and at evening even had patrols on the open crest of Hill 299, nearly a half kilometer north of it. But this time Brioules was almost surrounded on the south, west and north, but, though on the south the enemy had abandoned part of the Teton trench, which was occupied by the 47th Infantry on October 10, he still held the village, from which he could at any time escape across the Meuse.

On the morning of the 12th, the 8th Brigade, which had taken the Bois-de-Fort, was relieved there by the 4th Infantry of the 3rd Division. The 7th Brigade, on the right, continued to occupy its positions without attack until October 19, when it was relieved, on the line Meuse River—Bois-de-la-Cote-le-Moret.

Teton trench—Bois-de-Fays, by the 6th Brigade, of the 3rd Division. In its three weeks of hard front line fighting, the 4th Division had lost 4,693 officers and men.

Having experienced a brief period of rest from the evening of September 28 to that of October 3, the 80th Division went in again that night on a narrow front of less than two kilometers along the road extending east and west through the north edge of Nanillois, with the especial object of carrying the strong point of the Bois-de-Ognes, the 4th Division's attack line at the same moment on the right and the 3rd Division on the left.

Advancing in columns of battalions with the 31st Infantry on the right, the 31st on the left, and one battalion of the 31st Field Artillery assigned as accompanying artillery, the 80th Division, against a withering artillery and machine gun fire from front and flanks, drove northwest a kilometer and a half across two ravines and an intervening ridge until it attained the southern edge of the Bois-de-Ognes, beyond which it could not go, although a renewed attack, assisted by tanks, was made about 5:30 p.m.

To North End of Woods

At 5:30 o'clock on the morning of the 5th, the struggle was resumed and continued all day, the divisional artillery and also the 238th Regiment of French Artillery assisting. Finally, about 6 p.m., partly under cover of darkness, the front was pushed through to the north end of the woods and held that line.

The Ferme-de-Madeline itself was now ahead in the sector of the 3rd Division, and from noon of the 6th until 2 p.m. a French regiment of 13 battalions, including the 30th, which the 80th Division made an attack on the trench system and concrete pillboxes east and northeast of it. The attack was repulsed, and during the ensuing two days no advance was accomplished.

About mid-afternoon of the 9th, the 319th Infantry, now in front line, attacked in conjunction with the divisions on the flanks. Pushed up the works east of the Ferme-de-Madeline and by 8 p.m. was across the Brioules-Cunel road, from which line one detachment during the night seized the trenches about half a kilometer north of the road at the west end of the Bois-de-Fort, while another filtered into Cunel, surprised and captured two German battalion staffs, consisting of 30 officers and 60 men, and brought the prisoners back.

An attempt on the morning of the 11th to enlarge this success was, however, broken up by the desperate artillery resistance, and that night the 80th was relieved by the 5th Division, excepting the 155th Field Artillery Brigade, which remained in the sector.

Operation Against Cunel

The relieving division did not try to advance until the morning of October 14, when it undertook the hard operation of capturing Cunel, the Bois-de-la-Putrière, north of it, and the Bois-des-Rappes, still further north, all of which positions were effectively flanked up the sides of open hills or ravines from the organized villages of Romagne and Bantheville, in the valley of that Andon river which had given the 37th Division so much trouble south of Cierges.

The advance was made with regiments abreast, the 9th Infantry Brigade on the right and the 10th on the left. On the latter flank the attack was stopped on the open ground by the German counter barrage and cross fire, on the right, the 60th and 81st Infantry, after suffering particularly heavy losses from the reverse fire across the Meuse while reducing Cunel, passed that village and cleared the Bois-de-la-Putrière by nightfall.

Organizing and holding positions here for five days under very exhausting conditions, the division attacked the Bois-des-Rappes on the 20th, but could only gain 200 yards, the First and Second Battalions of the 11th Infantry, however, completing the capture of the woods on the 21st and repulsing fierce counterattacks.

Next morning the division was relieved by the 90th Division and retired for a brief rest, though it returned to line again before November.

The 90th Division on the afternoon of the 22nd advanced the First and Third Battalions to the 357th Infantry against Bantheville, which were able to take the village and the mine ground for about a kilometer north of it, consolidating a line from the northwest corner of the Bois-des-Rappes across the Andon river to the northeast corner of the Bois-de-Bantheville. This line was held until the 31st and improved over the open hills and the valley to the northeast by the activity of patrols.

3rd Division at Hill 250

Though it had been in sector along the Nanillois-Cierges road since September 30, the 3rd Division did not initiate any aggressive movement until the general attack of October 4, when at 5:25 a.m. it attacked from the Bois-de-Cunel, with the 7th Infantry on the right and the 4th on the left.

Savage resistance was at once encountered, and though the woods on Hill 250, about half a kilometer south of the Bois-de-Cunel, were taken at 11 a.m., the Germans could get no further that day and dug in.

The days of the 5th and 6th saw a continuation of the persistent struggle against intense machine gun and artillery fire, not alone

from the Bois-de-Cunel but from the Mamelle trench, northwest of it toward Romagne. But the attack was so costly and resulted in such slight progress that the next day the front could only be organized on the north edge of Wood 250, a gallant party of 20 men of Company C, 4th Infantry, under Sergeant Chambers, who had penetrated the Bois-de-Cunel, being drawn back under cover of darkness.

That night the 5th Brigade was relieved in front line by the 6th, and on October 8, the 30th and 38th Infantry tried, no more successfully than their predecessors, to register progress.

Enemy Regiments Extinct

Early on the morning of the 9th, however, the 6th Brigade, attacking at the same time as the flank divisions, finally went through everything in the immediate front, taking the Bois-de-Cunel, the Ferme-de-Madeline, the Mamelle trench and the pillboxes north of it, so that at night the left was nearly up east of Romagne, which the 32nd Division during the day had closely approached.

Several attacks on the following three days resulted in only slight gains, but information given by prisoners indicated that the incessant American offensive was literally burning up the 45th and 49th German Infantry Regiments, had entirely melted away, while the 136th and 157th Regiments were rapidly approaching extinction.

On the night of October 11-12, the 80th Division, on the right, was relieved by the 7th Division, and the following night the 5th was in turn relieved by the 3rd, together with the left of the 14th Division, the front of the 3rd Division then extending from within one kilometer of the Meuse to the Romagne-Cunel road, a distance of about six kilometers, necessitating the placing of all the regiments on the line, from left to right the 4th, 30th, 7th and 36th Infantry.

At the same time the 5th Division was assembled for attack in the woods west of the Nanillois-Cunel road, and as it was to drive on the left, assisted by troops of the 6th Infantry, the whole 3rd Division front, but, as usual, they were decisively repulsed, and at 8:30 o'clock next morning the whole Third Corps attacked, following an artillery preparation of four and one-half hours' duration.

The chief mission of the 3rd Division was to hold the line while the 5th Division took the Bois-de-la-Putrière and the Bois-des-Rappes, but the right also advanced in the Bois-de-Fort during the day.

New ensued five days during which little progress was made or attempted, until the morning of the 20th, when the 7th Infantry on the left, assisted by the 6th, attacked the Bois Clair-Chenes, just east of the Bois-des-Rappes, took it, were driven out again by a counter-attack and again, at 6 p.m., a personal command of Colonel Morrow, recaptured it with 115 prisoners.

Around the crest of Hill 299 and the tiny wood of La M. Noel, which were between the Bois Clair-Chenes and the northern part of the Bois-de-Fort, and down the long open slopes falling away to the Andon, were positions which it now became important to seize. During the following two days detachments of various organizations of the 3rd Division gradually overran all of this region by means of operations whose gallantry in gaining ground and repulsing counterattacks was not the less distinguished because they were on a small scale.

Patrols on October 23 penetrated Brioules and found it at last vacated as a result of the American encircling tactics while on the same day other patrols reached Cléry-le-Petit, near the mouth of the Andon. Meantime, the 90th Division, which was now on the left, had opened Bantheville, and the whole front was

straightening out westward. During the night of October 26-27, the 3rd Division was relieved on its existing front line by the 5th Division and retired for a well-earned rest.

Taking over from the 37th Division between the Bois Emont and the Bois-de-Bugny on the night of September 30-October 1, and advancing the following day by patrol activity to a line north of Cierges, the 32nd Division had its sector changed on the eve of the general attack of October 4 by taking over, on the left, the sector of the 91st Division and turning part of the right of its own sector over to the 3rd Division.

With its 63rd Brigade on the right, the 64th on the left and the 55th Field Artillery Brigade in support, it advanced slowly during October 3 to a line just south of Genes. Next morning it jumped off against the Bois-de-la-Morine, across the Genes creek, but the attack was launched without artillery preparation and it got nowhere.

After Preparation Fire

The following morning preparation fire was laid, the result being that the Infantry had smashed through the Bois-de-la-Morine before noon, taking 200 prisoners and many machine guns, and in the afternoon, in the course of hand-to-hand fighting, mopped up also the Bois-de-Chene-Sec, north of it.

That night the sector was again changed, a brigade of the 91st Division taking about one kilometer on the left, while the 32nd took about one kilometer of the 3rd Division sector on the right. The same night the 57th Field Artillery Brigade, which had been supporting the 79th Division, and then the 3rd Division, was returned to the 32nd, its own division, relieving the 55th Field Artillery Brigade.

During October 6, 7 and 8 no advance was undertaken, but on the morning of the 9th, attacking with other divisions, the 126th Infantry on the right, supported by tanks, and the 125th Infantry on the left, advanced against the main Kriemhilde-Stellung, south and southwest of Romagne. The 126th promptly broke through the wire and trenches and reached the outskirts of Romagne; the 125th, which was confronting the entrenched woodlands in the Bois-de-Vallou, and the rugged slopes of the Cote Dame Marie, could not make as much progress but reached the top of Hill 258, the southernmost spur of the Cote Dame Marie.

On the rest of the front the attack was stopped in front of the German wire, so that the advanced elements which had pierced it were unable to pass and could only stand in the trench, about 500 prisoners had been taken during the day, most of them in the enemy's trenches. The positions thus gained were held and strengthened on the following four days, during which the front was extended by the relief of the brigade of the 91st Division on the left, placing three regiments of the 32nd Division Infantry on the line.

To Edge of Romagne

These regiments, the 125th Infantry on the right, the 126th in the center and the 127th on the left, at 5:30 o'clock on the morning of the 14th followed a barrage in making a determined assault which carried the line through the wire and the right up to the edge of Romagne where, assisted by artillery and machine gun concentrations as needed against various special targets, detachments worked their way up the ravine south of the village and out upon the hillside west and north of it into positions that the enemy was prevented from escaping over the open ground to the east. The mopping up of the village netted about 200 prisoners.

The left, which had not progressed rapidly in the morning, persisted, nevertheless, in pushing up the ravines on each side of the Bois de Marie, proceeded by a rapid and accurate artillery fire searching out the sensitive points ahead. In close and often hand-to-hand fighting through the underbrush and trenches, the 127th Infantry forced its way by noon to Hill 258, which it surrounded and took.

An irregular and disconnected line now extended from north of Romagne to the immediate front of the Cote Dame Marie, and by constant pressure this was gradually straightened and connected, the reserve regiment, the 125th Infantry, going in to reinforce the 128th

on the right. Similar tactics, continued through the 15th and 16th, resulted in carrying the front a distance of about two kilometers north of Romagne.

A 12-hour machine gun and artillery preparation in which two captured 77mm. guns, mine throwers and the machine guns of six German companies were employed, was laid on the Bois-de-Bantheville, with a proportion of fire on the Cote-de-Chantillon woods, west of it, on October 17. The enemy then appeared to be gradually retreating, and strong patrols worked their way without heavy fighting through the Bois-de-Bantheville, an extensive tract of timber about three kilometers long and two kilometers wide.

By midnight of the 18th-19th, the left was on the northwest edge of the woods and the right was holding well up in the eastern part, although the flanks were echeloned back somewhat for purposes of liaison. On this line the division, less the 57th Field Artillery Brigade, was relieved on the succeeding night, October 19-20, by the 89th Division, the front at the time being two or three kilometers ahead of the general front. The vigor of the enemy's defense in this sector, as well as no doubt, as the depletion of his divisions, was evidenced by the fact that during its 19 days in line the 32nd Division had taken prisoners from nine different German divisions.

Lively Mopping Up Work

The 89th Division, during its ten days in the Bois-de-Bantheville between October 20 and November 1, did not attempt any general advance, but experienced some lively fighting nevertheless in ridding the woods of lingering machine gun nests and snipers which had not been completely mopped up during the preceding days.

Coming into the sector just east of the Aire river extending just south of the Bois-de-Montrebeau, with the powerful intrenchments of Exermont, which the 35th Division had been unable to overrun, just ahead of it, the 1st Division on the morning of October 1 was preparing to grapple with one of the strongest sections of the enemy's front between the Meuse and the Argonne forest.

The ground was being constantly subjected to heavy fire, and as far back as the ravine of Charpenay a number of men of the 18th Infantry were badly gassed during the night of October 1 while digging in ground which had been hit by gas shelling.

But preparations went forward steadily for participating in the general attack on the morning of October 3, the division going in with the regiments in line from right to left, 26th Infantry, 25th Infantry, 18th Infantry, and 16th Infantry, and each regiment with one battalion in front line.

The attack plans had been carefully prepared and they were carried out with precision and unflinching courage in the face of an opposition whose bitterness has seldom been equaled and at the cost of such losses as might well break the stamina of the very best of troops.

Moving forward at 5:25 a.m. and overcom-

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ing the fierce resistance of four German divisions in the Bois-de-Montrebeau, in front of Exermont, and along the farm road northeast of it running through La-Neuville-le-Comte Farm, the front was on its first objective at 7:30 a.m., and held across the slopes of Hill 240, in the Bois-de-Boyon.

That night two companies from the flank of the 26th Infantry pushed out northeast to a line between Somme-sur-Selle and Bantheville, seized and firmly held the Bois-de-Money, while further to the left the same regiment took the Farm d'Aerial in a hard fought conflict, and the rest of the line pushed northward over the open country, continually harried by enemy airplanes, machine gunning during the day, bombing by night.

Divisional Artillery Helps

The divisional artillery, however, assisted progress constantly by executing heavy concentrations of fire close ahead of the Infantry line as the latter reached its successive objectives.

During the 6th, 7th and 8th no marked progress was attempted except on the left, where the capture of the commanding crests along the edge of the Argonne by the 28th and 82nd Divisions relieved the 16th Infantry of the galling tank fire which had been sweeping it from these hills.

By the temporary attachment of the 1st Brigade, of the 91st Division, the front was this brigade holding its sector of the front, the rest of the line attacked toward Le Petit Bois and Hill 263, between the Bois-de-Money

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